## Business Motices.

STOP THIEF !- A gentleman recently stated. STOP THIEF!—A gentleman recently stated, through one of the daily papers, that some rascal had stolen his hat, which he had just before purchased of KNOX. We fear that the victim will gain no redress; for, when a man once puts on one of KNOX's imimitable hate, he is not at all likely to give if up in a hurry. Therefore, we would advise the loser to again visit the store of KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, and purchase another of those superh FALL STVLE HATS; but let him be careful of it in this instance, or it, too, will be stolen by some envious regue who desires to look handsome and has not \$4 to spare.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

BINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest im

provements, at the extreme low price of The priocs of all our standard Machines have been greatly re-uced. Singer's Sewing Machines, it is well known, though

dearer in price, have always been cheeper, in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced to that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new Machines at the low refered. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway. at the low prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES .-We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune. New style, price, \$50. Office, No. 313 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES No. 495 Broadway.

A New STYLE—PRICE \$50.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use. family use.
"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.
"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribune

A. BARTHOLP'S SEWING MACHINES, Now on hand his Creekated Shuttle Sewing Machines, below on hand his Creekated Shuttle Sewing Machines, latest improvements, \$50.

Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Reduction of Sewing Machine Twist to \$6 feet Pound. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841, Post-Office.

GAS FIXTURES!

GAS FIXTURES!

GAS FIXTURES! All in want of Chandellers, Brackets, Fendants, &c., are requested to examine our stock, which is the largest in the city and to which numerous additions of new patterns will be made during the present week; our prices will average at least TWENTY PER CENT

below current rates.
W. J. F. Datt. Ev & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

OUR ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
For the Fall TRADE,
Ls now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
E. V. HACGINGUT & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

FIFTH-AV., near CENTRAL PARK.-A. J. FIFTH-AV., Hear CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLECKER, Son & Co. will sell To-Day, at the Exchange, eleven Shaw, and thirty-one street Lors on 100th, 110th, 113th, 114th and 110th-sts, all of beautiful grade. Eight of the avenue lots will front on the Contral Park, when extended to 110th-st. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st. 1,368

BUY THE BEST !!! CHILSON'S GONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDIAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDIAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GONEMING FURNACE,
BRASHIAH, HERDE & CO.,
NO. 398 Broadway, corner of Walkerst.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR YOUNG AND OLD .-CANTELL, has an extensive stock of Children's Shorts, which he will sell cheap. He is prepared to farmish his Lody customers with elegant, comfortable, durable and fashionable GAITERS lower than any other house in town, and his establishment, No. 213 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts., is the only place where Gentlemen can get Danss Boors to suit them at moderate prices. Faironize CANTERLL's.

FASHIONABLE, BUT CHEAP .- If we ever felt disposed to arrogate to ourselves the right to dictate to the ladies, we should have no hesitation in cating that it is their duty to patronize the establishment of Mr. J. R. Miller, No. 326 Bowery; but as we do not, we must content ourselves by declaring that these who want fashionable Gaiters at a very low price must visit his store.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keepe or sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

D. C. Praccock, importer, represented by David Rait, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

DR. R. GOODALE, at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most ag gravated and formidable cases.

CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS,-An EX 

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of the Longs, Liver and Kidneys, these Plasters stand univaled; and for chespness, was and devability that far authors all others Soldby all Druggists. General Depot, No. 302 Hidson St., N. 1

BEFORE GOING BACK TO SCHOOL, all boys home

for the vacation should, as a matter of economy, be furnished with a DRESS and SCHOOL SUIT spice from the spiendid Fail. Brock of ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulion and Nassau-sts, the cheapest Ready-Made Clothing house in New-York.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing.

Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

FOR THE TABLE.

FOR THE TABLE.

Elegant FRENCH CHINA DINNER, DESSERT

Together with an endless variety of Cur and Prassed Table
GLASS, CUTLERY and SILVER-FLATED WARE, now offering at
manufacturers' prices.

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT, and THE OLD DOMINION TEAFOT,

Are manufactured, under the patient for the United States, by
ARTHUR, BURNHAN & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 118 Stouth 10th-st., Philadelphia,
and for sale at manufacturers' prices by E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

Merchants visiting New-York should by all means lay in a
supply of these Coffee and Teapots, which are rapidly coming

supply of these Collec and Tempets, which are rapidly coming latouse, and destined in a short time to supersede all others. E. P. TORKEY is also agent for the sale of ARTHUK'S CELEBRATED AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS AND

which, it is conceded on all hands, are the heat in the market.

Also, manufacturer and patentee of Tornew's celebrated DoorBreing.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS .- WM. H. FRANK Lis, Auctioneer, will sell on the grounds, on Wennesday, Next, Oct. 13, the entire stock of Gresshouse and Hornouse Plants belonging to the Nursery of Thos Hone & Son, 79th-t, and list-a. This collection contains many extrasized Camelias, and the present sale affords an excellent opportunity to plant-purchasers to add to their collections many rare and valuable Plants not readily procured elsewhere. Sale to commence at Ho'clock.

HERNIA CURE TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal Surgeons and Physicians of this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, ELASTIC STOCKNOS, SHOCLUSE, BEACES, SUPPORTERS, &c. Office No. 2 Vesty-st., Aster House.

LOVET'S WAHPENE is the only article that will restore GRAY HAIR and cure BALDNESS. Free from sulphur, it does not corrode jewelry; any preparation for the hair that will do it, injures the brain. The WAHRENE is forwarded for \$6.25 \text{Mozen, cash.}\$ A liberal discount by the gross. Office, No. 55 Bleeker street, New-York.

CATARRH, WHAT IS IT ! HOW CURED !- This CATARRH, WHAT IS IT! HOW CURED!—The discase, so prevalent and so annoying, is an affection of the uncus membrane liming the nasal cavities and extending at time to the chest. The natural secretion becomes changed, some times dried up and obstructed, but agnerally increased, growth and an annoying increased, growth and the natural, and changed, becoming sometimes thin acrid, excortating, but more frequently thick, yellow, pus form and often offension, pain, or pressure through the fortchead and uppeart of the none, and the sense of smell, and sometimes of hearing and taste, may be impaired. Such is Catarria, and it may continue a score of years, unless carred. Inhalations, even a five dollars a sulff, amount to but little, and the sucking up of medicated fluids is still worse. But it can be carred by uncertainty upon the diseased macus membrane and restoring its normal condition and screenious. Such a rom and restoring its normal condition and screenious. Such a rom edy is Humpherey's Hommorathic Catarria Spring. The has cured the most obstinate cases, and will promptly benefall.

all.
PRICE of Catarth Specific, 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS HOMEOFATHIC SPECIFICS,
with Book of Directions and 20 different Remedies in large vials,
moreore case, \$5; diffic in plain case, \$4; Family case of 15
boxes and book, \$2.
These Remedies, by the single box of case, sent by mail or
tapress, free of charge, to sny address, on receipt of the money.
Address HUMPHREYS & PALNER, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE is now the topic but Dr. Tobias's Venerian Liniment still holds the palm, in coring Rheumatism, Croup, Coughs, Sore Throats, Spasms of all kinds. Depot, No. 56 Contilandist. Sold by all Druggists.

WIGS \$8, TOUPEES \$5 AT CAMERON'S Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. Also, a large assortment of Labius' HAIR-WORK of the latest improvements at equally low prices.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

Houses, ships, botels, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, rotelies, rate, take, and, and all other vermin, by the use of Meyer's Meacut on Variant Devreover. For sale at the Proprietor's Depot, No. 612 Broadway, carner of Houston-st, and by F. V. Rusarros, Drugsist, General Agent, No. 40 Aster House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal st.

ELEGANT CLOCKS and BRONZES,

per ship Augustus.

Per ship Augustus.

E. V. Haugustus & Co.,

Pendway and Broome-

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG-LAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray 41., op-posite City Hall, New-York.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. not undertake to return rejected Communications.

To ADVERTISERS .- A limited number of advertise cents are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of \$1 line. This paper circulates among the active and enterprising farmers, manufacturers and merchants throughout the Union to the extent of nearly 175,000 copies every week, thus affording an unequaled medium for advertising. Advertisements for this week's issue should be handed in before Wednesday evening.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greekley & Co.

The mails for Europe by the Cunard steamship Arabia will close at 94 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Once more the cup of Tantalus has been dashed from the parched lips of the longing Lowber. His last move was to force the City Treasurer to shell out that \$200,000, regardless of the demands of other appropriations. Judge Ingraham refuses the order asked for, and Lowber must fall back upon his execution and sell the pictures in the City Hall, or wait until next year, when he may possibly figure in the Tax levy under the head of arrear-

In consequence of the pendency of the Tammany Primary Elections last evening, no business was done by the Aldermen, beyond adopting a resolution to inquire who gave five fire companies permission to exhibit their apparatus in the Crystal Palace, whereby three engines and two hose-carts were lost.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a motion was offered to give Alderman Clancy and Councilman Haswell \$500 each; but it was laid over. The Board next resolved to vindicate their character at the expense of the people, by getting the Corporation Counsel to sue Mr. and Mrs. for libel, in venturing to believe that bribery had been successfully attempted among our immaculate Solons. Cheap whitewash-but it will last until after election.

We have four days' later advices from Europe by the steamships Indian Empire and City of Baltimore-the former having arrived at Halifax yesterday, while the latter passed Cape Race on Friday, and is due here this morning. From India we have the news of two victories by the English over the rebels. The King of Prussia will not abdicate, but will give his brother the regency, which he accepts. The Invalide Russe announces that a telegraphic line between Europe and America, across the Russian Possessions is in contemplation. The line from St. Petersburg to Moscow is to be continued to the Chinese frontier. An official synopsis of the English Treaty with China s published at last; it does not differ materially from that unofficially given. The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the indemnities are paid in full. There is louder talk in Spain about proceeding vigorously against Mexico. A conspiracy in Persia against the Prime Minister had failed, and the leaders had been beheaded.

The Cotton market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. Breadstuffs are lower. Consols closed

The Hon. Amasa J. Parker, now a candidate for Governor, following the example of Gerrit Smith. has taken the stump in favor of his own election. We do not complain of this course, but we insist that a candidate for so exalted a station should pay some regard to the truth. That Mr. Parker habitually violates this dictate of propriety we shall proceed to show.

In his speech at Utica-as we presume in his peeches elsewhere-Mr. Parker asserts

1. That the party which has nominated him for Governor is identical in principle and character with that which was formed and led by Thomas

2. That the question now at issue between this party and the Republican concerns the right of Self-Government-or, to quote Mr. Parker's exact

"It is but a continuation of the same class of ques-"It is but a continuation of the same class of questions that have always existed between the Democracy and their opponents. It is a question between power and popular rights. It is the same question that agitated the country at the time of securing independence. It is the question that has constantly existed, at different periods of our history, between power and popular right. And I am happy to say that the Democracy has always been found upon the side of popular right. [Cheers.] They stand by the rights of the people. They hold that the people are capable of self-government, no matter whether they live in a Territory or in a State, North or South, that they are capable of governing themselves. That it is the man Territory or in a State, North or South, that they are capable of governing themselves. That it is the man that is capable of governing himself. That it does not rest upon the man's possessing property—not upon the question of his living west of the Mississippi—and is just as competent in Kansas as a few months before in Massachusetts, and emigrating a few months previous to the West. That this depends on no accident that concerns the man, but it is the right of self-government. Our principles are of self-government. Our principles are

-Now we meet these dishonest and libelous assertions of Mr. Parker with an annihilating fact which he dare not deny-this, namely, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, whom he thus cites as the founder of his party, was the original author and advocate of that principle of Congressional exclusion of Slavery from the Federal Territories, for which the Republicans now contend, and which Mr. Parker and his party repudiate. Here are Mr. Jefferson's words, contained in the ordinance drafted and reported by him, March 1st, 1784, for the government of all the Territories then ceded or to be ceded by the States to the confederated Republic:

5. "That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be writher Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty." -Here was an express provision of law reported

and voted for by Mr. Jefferson, excluding Slavery after 1800 from all the Federal Territories, even though they should meantime have been erected into States.

-Having thus enlightened Mr. Parker with egard to the original principles of Democracy, (which Judge P. says have never been changed.) and shown that those principles affirmed and secured Human Rights-the right of every human being, not criminal, to himself-and not what the Judge calls "Popular Rights"-that is, the right of some men to hold others in slavery-we proceed to show that the Judge is equally untruthful in asserting that his (not Jefferson's) Democratic party "hold that the People are capable of bonor, and allowing a small minority of weather-

self-government, no matter whether they live "in a Territory or in a State." It is not so, Judge Parker! and here is the evidence, cited from a document whose authenticity and validity you will not dare to dispute-namely, the Platform of the last National Democratic Convention-that which met at Cincinnsti and nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. Hear! hear!

\*\*Resolved, That we recognize the right of the People of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of their actual residents, and wherever the number of their inhabitants instified. it to a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

-Here is a broad affirmation of the right of a Territory to exclude Slavery when it takes on the character of a State; but no where is there any affirmation or implication of their right to do anything of the sort while they remain in the condition of a Territory. On the contrary, half a dozen direct efforts to affirm the right of the People of a Territory to exclude Slavery have been voted down by the Parker Democrats in Congress. So Judge Parker, in declaiming against those who deny to the People of a Territory equal rights with the People of a State, actually denounces that Sham Democracy which has made him its standard-

-Mr. Parker proceeds to assert that Kansas is Free-that she has been made so by the act of her own People-and by virtue of the doctrine of nonintervention. To all which we reply:

1. Kansas is not yet Free. She is this hour a Slave Territory, in which men, women and children are held in bondage, sold as chattels, and anti-Slavery Sheriffs have been, and may any day be required by law to seize them on execution, and sell them by auction for the satisfaction of debts. It is but a few months since President Buchanan declared her as much Slaveholding as Alabama or Georgia. The whole power of the Federal Administration, backed by Judge Parker and those who are now supporting him for Governor, was exerted throughout the last Session to force her into the Union as a Slave State. That failing, they tried to bribe her to come in as such, but their bribes were spurned by a vast majority of her People. That she is not now a Slave State, therefore, she owes to no Democratic doctrine of nonintervention, but to the fact that the utmost efforts of that party have not sufficed to overcome her stubborn resistance.

Nor is that resistance the casual and spontaneous sentiment which Judge Parker represents it. On the contrary, the peopling of Kansas within corruptible Free State men was the work of that same spirit that gave the votes of eleven States for President to John C. Fremont, and beat Judge Parker as a candidate for Governor by over 60,000 majority. Three-fourths of the present inhabitants of Kansas were impelled thither by their devotion to the Free-State cause. Many of them have endured privations and losses, and braved perils to which no personal advantage could have reconciled them. Thousands who never saw, and never expected to see Kansas contributed freely to make her a Free State. Arms, food, clothing, money, were given, in defiance of obloquy and calumny, from Judge Parker's partizans, to promote the great end; and thus the Pro-Slavery hordes who thrice beleagured, and once devastated Lawrence and, just two years ago, swept Leavenworth clean of every known Free-State man, killing Wm. Phillips in his own house for no other offense than being one of them, were finally made to recoil and disappear. From first to last, Judge Parker's Democratic party has been the ally and patron of the Pro-Slavery ruffians in Kansas and the enemy of the Free-State --- Of the tane of thousands contributed throughout the Free-States to sustain the champions of Free Labor, we believe less than one hundred dollars in all were given by Buchanan Democrats: while the Border Ruffian militia have been paid for ravaging the homes of Free-State settlers out of the Federal Treasury, and the Pro-Slavery leaders, including the notorious murderers of unoffending Free-State men, have had office after office conferred upon them by our Democratic Presidents. The last case of this favoritism which has come under our notice is the appointment of the inference S I Iones home Sheriff of Dongles County and leader at the burning of Lawrence, to be a Collector of Revenue in Arizona, which he and his brother ruffians are now intriguing to subjugate to Slavery. Does Judge Parker believe that the true way to defeat their machinations is to do nothing? If he does, the People of New-York do not agree with him.

We trust that the little show of excitement which appears on the surface, in relation to our approaching State election, is not really indicative of any apathy, in the minds of the Republicans, on the subject. The spoils party, the doughface Democracy, held together as they are by the cohesive principle of the public plunder, having that strong and powerful and permanent leaven to operate upon them, always swell out to the full bulk of which their numbers are capable. Excitement or no excitement, it seems to make very little difference to them, or the number of votes which they throw. Their chief falling off at quiet elections appears to be not in actual votes polled, but in the number of false and fraudulent ballots got into the boxes, for which the temptation and necessity at these times does not appear to be so great. It is much to be wished that the Republicans could learn to emulate the power of their opponents, of bringing their whole strength into the field, in a quiet and unostentations manner. It is only in this way that available victories are to be won, and that the ground once conquered is to be permanently held. The price of liberty is perpetusl effort. That which our opponents do for personal gain, or under the impulse of a base subserviency, we surely ought to be ready to do for the advancement of the interests of free labor, and out of decent self-respect. While in Pennsylvania and Illinois, States which, at the last Presidential election, gave their votes for Buchanan, the freelabor party are all alive, and struggling, with the best prospects of success, to regain the ground which they then lost, it would be outrageous that New-York, then so overwhelmingly on the side of Free Labor, should seem now to have relapsed into the control of traitors to that great cause or apostates from it. It would be a disgrace and a mortification of no common bitterness, not to us only, but to the Republicans throughout the United States, and an occasion for the loudest exultations on the part of the slaveholding interest, North and South, to see the great State of New-York, looked at as she is, both from the East and the West, as the champion and leader on the side of Free Labor and Free Soil-a position she was called upon to assume so long as ten years ago by Martin Van Buren and the Barnburners-

falling from and failing in this post of trust and

cock politicians, who always point the way that the wind blows at Washington, to control her State Government and to impose their nominees Surely, it is disgrace and misery enough to see

the General Government in such hands as control

it, working underground in every direction to give

a new extension to slaveholding, and seeking by all

sorts of contrivances to tighten the grasp of that arrogant and domineering faction upon the throats of the American people. It is bad enough to be obliged to submit to such an infliction when imposed upon us by no fault of our own; but for New-York to put a collar about her own neck, to submit by her own act to the disgrace of choosing a white slave for Governor-the only sort of slaves, thank Heaven, left among us, as we have emancipated our black ones-would be altogether intolerable. The Free-Labor citizens of the State of New-York cannot intend thus to disgrace themselves. They all mean to be at the polls on election day, and, being there, so to vote as to make their votes available to the Free-Labor cause. They will not allow themselves to be deluded into throwing away their ballots, either to gratify the vanity of any individual, however amiable, or for the sake of merely keeping up a political organization, all the legitimate and attainable objects of which can be accomplished, and can only be accomplished, by a sincere and zealous cooperation with the Republican party. This is not the time for splitting up into factions, or going off upon side issues. This is no time for caracoling upon hobbies, each man according to his own caprices. There is a great question pending in this country which ought to absorb, as it does really involve, all minor questions. Shall we be ruled by a slaveholding aristocracy at the South in connection with an office-holding and moneyed aristocracy at the North or shall this country be what the founders of our National Independence desired and expected-a country of Republicanism, Equality and Free-Labor? Shall the great intelligent middle class of farmers and artisans shape the policy and control the legislation of the United States? or shall we be governed by the shaveholders of the South and the capitalists of the North, playing, by means of a set of demagogue politicians, upon the prejudices and controling the votes of the most ignorant, vicious and depraved of our City population? and, where that does not suffice, making up the deficiency by fraud, violence and ballot-box stuffing, after the fashion so lately practiced in Kansas, and still more recently in the St. Louis election ?

It is now for the first time in the history of the country that our republican system, upon which we have so much prided ourselves, is fairly brought to the test. Till very recently, the two aristocracies of the country, the planting aristocracy of the South and the moneyed aristocracy of the North, have been at cross purposes, and have fought against each other, thus giving to the great republican masses an opportunity to slip in, and, by inclining now to this side and now to that, to exercise no inconsiderable influence on the course of affairs. At length, Herod and Pilate are made friends. These two aristocracies, so long hostile, are at last reconciled to each other. They have united to make common cause against the Free-Labor Republicanism of the country. The great increase of our city populations and the large number of foreign voters whose ignorance and inexperience expose them to be deluded and misled by paid demagogues, are the means-along with fraud and violence-to which they look for trampling the Free-Labor masses under foot, and for establishing here at the North the power and authority of the moneyed aristocracy as firmly as the power of the planting aristocracy is estabished in the slaveholding States. If the middling interest-that interest which has hitherto controled in a great measure the politics of this State-do not wish to see themselves reduced to the same political insignificance with the free-labor interest of the slave-holding States, it is full time that they were on the alert. The whole force of the General Government is exerted to the utmost pitch to forward the conspiracy against them-a force vastly augmented by the extravagant system of Government expenditures, not merely in the in-Government contracts and the fat jobs and pickings of that sort with which political services are rewarded and votes are bought up. This City, where so much wealth is concentrated, has fallen already under the power of this aristocratical factionquite ready to give up the control of the external relations and general policy of the Union to the slaveholders for the sake of their aid and assistance, and that of the Federal officeholders and the mob at their disposal, in crushing out the too rampant spirit, as they think, of republican equality. What hey are struggling for now, is to extend the same system to the State. They count not so much on their own strength as upon divisions among us and diversions in their favor, made under the disguise of special zeal against the objects at which they We trust the triumphant election of the Republican State ticket will give them a quiet rebuke, and will prove that the mass of the people of the State are beyond the reach of their machi-

The Albany Atlas asserts "A Change of Front" on our part with regard to the Admission of Kanas. Let us consider all the facts:

1. We earnestly, untiringly supported the claim of Kansas to be admitted as a Free State under the Topeka Constitution, because there was abundant evidence that a large majority of her people required it; because that step would deliver those people from a shameful usurpation, oppression and spoliation; because it would secure her soil to Free Labor: and because whatever irregularity or informality attended the framing of that Constitution was the fault of the Pro-Slavery minority, who had by fraud and violence of the election of March 30, 1855, usurped the Government and had used the power thus villainously acquired to pass the most tyrannical acts and legalize all manner of outrages. It seemed to us but simple justice that Congress should, in view of these facts, overlook the irregularities attending the origin of the Topeka movement and accept its Constitution as a substantial expression of the will of the Kansas People. So we judged and urged; such are still our convictions. Congress did not assent to this view. The

Topeka Constitution was not accepted. It thus became a dead letter. From that hour to the present, we have favored whatever plan or movement seemed to us calculated to admit Kansas into the Union as a Free State at the earliest moment. That is our present position.

We have never held the passage of a Preliminary Enabling Act by Congress essential to the organization and admission of a new State. We do not now hold it. We concur in the views expressed by Benjamin F. Botler, James Buchanan, &c., in the cases of Arkansas and Michigan, that the vital matter is the assent of a majority of the People interested: where this is clear, forms and usages may properly give way. And, when we hear it exultingly stated that, since the new Territorial Legislature of Kansas is not to meet till January. after which there will not be time to call a Convention, elect its members, frame a Constitution and have it accepted by Congress before its close on the 3d of March, we say, Then let Congress itself pass an enabling act in December, have the Convention chosen early in January, to meet before the close of that month, and send on its Constitution to be accepted by Congress some time in February. If there is another way of expediting this work more rapidly, we are for that way-in short, for any course that will bring Kansas into the Union at the ensuing Session. That, and that only, is our object in proposing an Enabling Act. Yet The Atlas says:

" From this change of front by THE TRIBUSE, it is evident that the Republican managers have given up the idea of having Kansas apply for admis-sion at the next session of Congress. They do not sion at the next session of Congress. They want the subject disposed of thus early. The to keep it open for the Presidential Campaign of the keep it open for the Presidential Campaign of the keep it open for the Presidential Campaign of the keep it open for the president of the keep it open for the kee They have not done with 'bleeding Kansas,' but wish to make it the subject of their shricking through one or two more political contests." -If this quotation is truth, what could be

falsehood ?

It is not often that we have occasion to suggest that the constituted authorities of this best of all possible countries, and especially of this best ordered of all imaginable cities, could be benefited by a hint taken from the example of the decrepitudes of the elder continent. In the matter of taxation, for instance, we have bettered the instructions even of London herself, and can boast, probably, of being the best-taxed city in the civilized world. In this particular, then, there is nothing left to us to desire; but something may yet be learned as to the proper distribution and application of the sums thus gently solicited from the pockets of the people, and also as to the method of replacing such moneys as may be withdrawn from public uses by a just regard to private claims. As to this matter, we think that a profitable lesson may be learned from the fiscal usages of the mother Our readers are probably aware that the great

science of defalcation, in all its branches of embezzlement and peculation, is not a monopoly of the new world, nor even one of our boasted American inventions. Though we may perhaps have carried its study to a higher degree of culture and applied it more extensively to the business of life than the slower English have done, still they are by no means insensible to its theoretic beauties, nor to the many practical advantages it brings to an adept in it. And in one respect they certainly have the better of us. In this country, so far as we are acquainted with its financial practices, when a public collector of customs or receiver of taxes thinks that the sum of human happiness would be promoted by the diversion of the sums he has received from the general treasury to his own private and particular uses, and acts upon the faith that is in him, the loss falls upon the community in general; and though it may unfavorably affect taxation in future years, it is somehow shoved aside and patched up with a loan or the like, so that it is not immediately felt, and is soon forgotten until recalled by a new example of financial dexterity.

In England, on the contrary, whenever a colle tor of the Assessed Taxes has "embezzled and 'misappropriated large sums of money, belonging to Her Majesty," as the bills of indictment, not yet obsolete in cases of this harmless description in that misgoverned country, set forth the experiment, one might perhaps suppose that Her Majesty would have to suffer loss by the adventure, or that the nation at large, or the whole municipality at least, where it occurred, would have to make it good. Nothing of the sort, we are happy to assure our readers. As soon as it is ascertained that a collector of the Assessed Taxes has put the proceeds of his collections into his own pocket instead of the ample fob of John Bull, and has retired beyond the jurisdiction to enjoy the fruits of his considerate industry, his successor, on his appointment, as his first official action, goes round to the tax-navers of the same district and collects over sgain the sums which they had just paid to the retiring functionary, and which constitute the provision for his declining years. Cantankerous individuals in those latitudes complain of this method o conducting the numismatic depletion of the lieges. and affirm that, inasmuch as they have no voice in the appointment of the collector, and are obliged to do as Theodore Heek advised in improvisatorial " Here comes Mr. Winter Collector of Taxes.

I advise you to pay him whatever he azes; I advise you to pay it without any flummery. For, though his name 's Winter, his process is summary.'

These malcontents affirm, we say, that it is hard they should have to pay the money a second time when they were in nowise to blame, nor able to prevent the loss. This paying over again they esteem a "double trouble," worse than Falstaff's hated "paying back," after the adventure on Gad's

As we are careful to avoid even the appearance of meddling with other men's matters, we shall abstain from pronouncing any dogmatic opinion on this state of things in England. But we cannot refrain from condoling with public-spirited characters in the fiscal service of the nation, or the city, that an arrangement so satisfactory to them does not prevail in this otherwise favored land. As the first duty of men in power, whether national or municipal, is to repay the services of those instrumental in putting them there, by imparting to them portions from the public table proportionate to their merits, such a rule as the one we have described, would greatly enlarge the field of this retributive gratitude and encourage that most amiable of virtues. For instance, a new President appoints one of his main supporters to the Collectorship of this or some other wealthy port. The beneficiary, when the treasury is apoplectic, reduces the plethora after the fashion of that eminent practitioner, the late Mr. Samuel Swartwout, whose skill and success in that operation at once enriched himself and the vocabuary of the English language with a new verb formed out of his honored patronymic. The operator having retired with the reward of his labor, his successor, another pillar of the State, incontinently re-collects anew the deficiency from those merchants whose duties made up the necessary amount. So in this City, for another example, the richest man in America has just paid his taxes, smounting to the sum of \$85,000. Now suppose the receiving officer, thinking this moderate amount sufficient for his modest needs, should withdraw to foreign parts in company with it, if the beneficent custom in question were in force here, he would be provided for, a vacancy would be made for another patriot's reward, and the City would suffer po, detriment. For, of course, the first duty of his

successor would be to send in his tax-bill snow b the wealthy gentleman in question, and make in disgorge the sum total over again. We cannot follow out the idea any farther, but any ingenisfinancier cannot fail to discern the wide extent blessing to which its ramifications would extend Should such succeed in introducing the desiral improvement into our financial polity, we shall and expect from each officeholder benefiting by it small per centage on his profits which he has me to pay toward the expenses of his party.

Are incongruities never to cease from of a earth? We hope not, and there seems no imadiste danger of it. We have spoken more the once of the oddity of the circumstance, that a putative nephew and successor of Napoleon Bon-parte should wear the Garter of England, and the the Commander of the Faithful should also be de corated with the Cross of St. George. And see we are told that the Grand Cross of the Legist Honor is to be sent to the Emperor of China to reward him for having submitted to the drubbing administered by the French and English with good a grace: We suppose the Garter must fol-low on the part of Great Britain, though we should think it would puzzle the Brother of the Sun as Cousin of the Moon to know how to wear it. In deed, he can hardly fail to be perplexed to know what the Outside Barbarians mean by their savan We shall in time grow accustomed to these u

turnings of old ideas, and see nothing out of the way in this mixing up of the Occident and the Orient. The war in the Crimea and the Sepor is surrection have begun to familiarize the mind to these interchanges of the knightly decorations the Christian and the Pagen chivalry. Oner Pasha is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath and the Legion of Honor, and the Moslen Order of the Medjidle has been liberally distribe ted among the soldiers of the Cross. And one the bloodiest and most treacherous villains of the perfidious East, Jung Bahadoor by name, a native prince who had remained faithful to the Britis Crown, has been lately decorated with the Rai Ribbon of the Bath. What would Chre or Had ings have said had such a thing been suggested to tlem as a possibility? But times change and manners and customs change with them, and if the change thus strangely in these merely formal air complementary directions, is there not reason to believe that yet greater and more material revolutions may take place as to matters of greater sin and moment ? But we must think the funniest, if not the most

unlikely, of these revenges, brought about by the whirligig of time, is this last one. Certainly Bonaparte never imagined, when he instituted the order, that its star would ever shed its sweetings ences on the Suzerain of far Cathay. But how will it be when he returns the compliment, and sends his insignia of honor to the barbarous Pow ers that have thus distinguished him? Will Louis Napoleon surmount his chapeau with the butter of the highest rank, or wear the peacock's feather protruding from behind his panache of ostrict plumes ? Will Queen Victoria, as an acknowledge ment of the acceptance by the great Hienfung of the dragon of England, wear upon her portly per son the dragon of China, which is the indication of Imperial dignity? We do not see ! w they can help it; at least, when the embassadors that bring the are in the presence. For it must be remembered that the customs of Europe are as strange in the eyes of China as those of China appear to Europe. We have never yet been ambitious of the entree of courts, but should such spectacles as we have suggested, be presented at St. James's of the Tuileries, we can honestly exclaim, with the bad of Gilpin, "may we be there to see!"

The Machias (Me.) Union is of opinion that a certicate of election will be granted to Mr. Foster, the lepublican candidate for Congress from the VIth District of Maine. It says, however, that the case will adoubtedly be brought before the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives at Washington, Bradbury's supporters being fully satisfied that he is legally elected, and that the full official returns will show that he has a majority of the votes cast.

[Journal of Commerce.]

-We trust there is to be no back-out about this threat to contest the return of Mr. Foster. It is due to the cause of Pure Elections and an Ho Suffrage that those returns from Aroostook, giving One Thousand Democratic majority in a county which has but about Two Thousand voters, nearly equally divided in politics, should be investigated By all means, let Mr. Bradbury contest! Se

We rejoice to learn that the Americans of the XVIIIth Congressional District unite with the Republicans to return CLARK B. COCHRANE Congress. Mr. C. declined; but he is needed it Congress, and a joint convention almost unasmously said so. We understand that he has there upon reconsidered his determination, and of stand. Few young men ever were more efficient or more respected during their first session i Congress than Mr. Cochrane, and we are sure is future course will justify his present popularity We hope to chronicle his reelection by a majority of thousands.

Does The Evening Post concur with The Course and Enquirer in preferring the election to Compared of a Lecompton Democrat to that of John B. He kin? If that be its taste, its course is quite inte ligible, however erratic; but it should imitate to frankness of The Courier and Enquirer as well as eccentricity.

COTTON AND SLAVERY .- David Christy, esq., 500 lecture last evening before the African Colonis Society on the Relation of Cotton to Slave and I'm Labor in the Bethesda Congregational Church endeavored to show that Slavery in the South pendent on the profitable production of cotton is and that it will abolish itself as soon as cotton cal produced elsewhere in sufficient quantities at rices than it can be by slave labor. He now mended emigration for the purpose of raising out to Yoruba, in Africa. His audience was principal composed of colored people, who appeared to be continued in the colored people. siderably interested.

## PERSONAL.

-Mr. Bayard Taylor is expected to arrive here the Sexonia, which was to sail from Southamptes the 4th inst. He already has many engagements ecture in different parts of the country during the

- The New-York Courrier des Etats United price day contains a letter dated Paris, September 20, 20

"America has check-mated Europe, in the due be ween Mr. Merphy of the United States, and known the Merphy of the United States, and harrwitz of Berlin. The latter has been vanquable and has played for the King of Prussis (et a jose partie Rei de Prusse)."

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"Mr. Merphy intends, we understand, upon the is imination of his short encounter with Mr. Harrand, proceed immediately to Breslau, for the purpose breaking a lance with the Germas champion, as less sen."